

(4) by inserting the following after the first paragraph of section 1 of the Schedule :

“If the returning officer acts in respect of two reconstituted municipalities, the maximum number of hours is set at 300 hours for an election with polling in the two municipalities, 265 hours for an election with polling in one of the two municipalities, and 225 hours if there is no polling.”.

ANDRÉ DICAIRE,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

7232

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1055-2005, 9 November 2005

An Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations (R.S.Q., c. E-20.001)

Urban agglomeration of La Tuque

WHEREAS Ville de La Tuque was constituted by Order in Council 371-2003 dated 12 March 2003 ;

WHEREAS the territory of the town comprises the territories of the former Ville de La Tuque, the former Village de Parent and the former municipalities of La Bostonnais, La Croche and Lac-Édouard ;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act respecting the consultation of citizens with respect to the territorial reorganization of certain municipalities (2003, c. 14), a referendum poll was held on 20 June 2004 in the sectors of the town corresponding to the territory of the former municipalities on the possibility of reconstituting them as local municipalities ;

WHEREAS the answer given to the referendum question by the qualified voters in the sectors of the town corresponding to the territory of the former municipalities of La Bostonnais and Lac-Édouard was deemed to be affirmative within the meaning of section 43 of the Act and consequently, the Government may, by order, reconstitute as local municipalities the inhabitants and rate-payers of those sectors ;

WHEREAS the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations (R.S.Q., c. E-20.001) provides that the urban agglomeration of La Tuque is made up of the territories of Ville de La Tuque, Municipalité de La Bostonnais and Municipalité de Lac-Édouard, and determines the municipi-

pal powers that, rather than being exercised separately for each local municipal territory included in the urban agglomeration, must be exercised globally for the urban agglomeration ;

WHEREAS Chapter IV of Title V of that Act provides that the Government may make an order designated as an “urban agglomeration order” for each urban agglomeration ;

WHEREAS, on 21 June 2004, the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Sports and Recreation, in accordance with section 78.1 of the Act respecting the consultation of citizens with respect to the territorial reorganization of certain municipalities, enacted by section 156 of chapter 29 of the Statutes of 2004 and amended by section 148 of chapter 28 of the Statutes of 2005, designated Marie Auger to participate, together with the administrators and employees of the town and with any persons elected in advance in the reconstituted municipalities, in the establishment of the conditions most conducive to facilitating the transition between the successive municipal administrations ;

WHEREAS Marie Auger reported to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions on 8 July 2005 ;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make an urban agglomeration order for the urban agglomeration of La Tuque ;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions, as follows :

TITLE I **OBJECT AND DEFINITIONS**

1. The object of this Order is to supplement, for the urban agglomeration of La Tuque, the rules prescribed by the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations for the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

2. In this Order, Ville de La Tuque and the municipalities of La Bostonnais and Lac-Édouard, whose territories make up the urban agglomeration of La Tuque, hereinafter designated as the “urban agglomeration”, are referred to respectively as the “central municipality” and the “reconstituted municipalities”. They are related municipalities.

The term “town”, used alone, designates Ville de La Tuque as it existed before the coming into force of this Order ; “former municipalities” mean the municipalities of La Bostonnais and Lac-Édouard that ceased to exist upon the constitution of the town.

The urban agglomeration powers are those set out in Title III of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations; all other powers are referred to as local powers.

TITLE II

URBAN AGGLOMERATION COUNCIL AND COMMISSIONS

CHAPTER I

URBAN AGGLOMERATION COUNCIL

DIVISION I

NATURE AND COMPOSITION

3. The council of the central municipality is the urban agglomeration council.

Its composition is, however, enlarged in the manner provided in section 4.

4. For the purpose of constituting the urban agglomeration council, the council of the central municipality is composed of the members elected to it and of the mayors of the reconstituted municipalities.

5. If the office of mayor of a reconstituted municipality is vacant or the holder of the office is unable to act, a councillor may replace the mayor as the representative of the municipality.

The municipality may designate, on an ad-hoc basis or in advance of the event, the councillor who is to replace the mayor.

A designation made in advance, unless revoked, is valid until the term of office of the designated person as councillor expires.

The person may not sit on the urban agglomeration council until an authenticated copy of the resolution designating the person has been received by the central municipality.

6. The enlargement of the composition of the council of the central municipality for the purpose of constituting the urban agglomeration council has no effect on the existence of special positions, such as the positions of chair and vice-chair, or on the identity of the holders of those positions. The functions of those positions are exercised by those holders on the urban agglomeration council.

DIVISION II

ASSIGNMENT OF VOTES

7. Each member of the urban agglomeration council has the number of votes determined as provided in sections 8 to 10.

8. The representative of the related municipality with the smallest population has one vote.

The representation of every other related municipality has a number of votes equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the related municipality by the population of the municipality referred to in the first paragraph.

For the purposes of the first two paragraphs, the population of each related municipality is the population that exists at the time of the vote for which the number of votes of each member of the urban agglomeration council is to be determined. If, at that time, the order of the Government determining in advance the population for the following calendar year has been published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, that population figure is to be used.

9. Each representative of the central municipality has a number of votes equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the number of votes assigned to the representation of the central municipality by the number of its representatives.

10. If the quotient calculated under the second paragraph of section 8 is a decimal number, the first two decimals are used and, if the third decimal would have been greater than 4, the second decimal is increased by 1.

In the case of the central municipality, the rounding up referred to in the first paragraph also applies to the quotient calculated under section 9.

DIVISION III

OTHER RULES

11. All the rules that pertain to the council of the central municipality, except as regards the composition of the council and the assignment of votes to the members, continue to apply when the council acts as the urban agglomeration council.

CHAPTER II

AGGLOMERATION COMMISSIONS

12. Where an Act or statutory instrument provides for the creation of a commission by a municipal council, only the urban agglomeration council may create the

commission if the functions to be assigned to the commission involve in whole or in part any matter relating to urban agglomeration powers.

The urban agglomeration council is to designate at least one member of the council of each reconstituted municipality to sit as a member of the commission.

For the purposes of the first two paragraphs, “commission” means any commission or committee that has study, advisory or recommendation functions intended to facilitate decision-making by a council or an executive committee.

TITLE III **CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF ELECTED OFFICERS**

CHAPTER I **REMUNERATION**

DIVISION I **INTERPRETATION**

13. For the purposes of Divisions II and III,

(1) “Act” means, except in the title of an Act, the Act respecting the remuneration of elected municipal officers (R.S.Q., c. T-11.001);

(2) “compensation” means the expense allowance under the Act.

DIVISION II **REMUNERATION AND COMPENSATION**

14. No remuneration or compensation is to be paid by a related municipality to its council members, despite section 17 of the Act, unless the remuneration is fixed in a by-law in force adopted by the related municipality under section 2 of the Act.

Each related municipality must at all times have such a by-law in force.

15. For the purpose of determining the remuneration and compensation that may be paid by the central municipality, the urban agglomeration council and the regular council have concurrently the powers set out in Division I of Chapter II of the Act.

The urban agglomeration council exercises any of those powers to fix in respect of its members any basic or additional remuneration attached to the functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

Where an urban agglomeration commission pursuant to section 12 has as a member a person who is not a member of the urban agglomeration council, the urban agglomeration council also has, in respect of that person, the power provided for in the first paragraph of section 70.0.1 of the Cities and Towns Act (R.S.Q., c. C-19) or article 82.1 of the Municipal Code of Québec (R.S.Q., c. C-27.1).

The regular council of the central municipality exercises any power referred to in the first or third paragraph to fix any basic or additional remuneration attached to functions other than those incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers. The same applies to the council of each reconstituted municipality

If the draft by-law referred to in section 8 of the Act is a by-law of the urban agglomeration council, the executive committee referred to in that section is the executive committee of the central municipality.

16. For the purpose of establishing the minimum remuneration

(1) for the mayor of the central municipality, section 12 of the Act is applied, with reference to the sum of the populations of the related municipalities, including a population figure increased pursuant to section 13 of the Act;

(2) for the councillors of the central municipality, section 15 of the Act is applied, with reference to one-third of the minimum remuneration of the mayor of the municipality, as established with the modification under subparagraph 1;

(3) for the mayor of a reconstituted municipality, the amount used is the greater of the amount established in the mayor’s respect under sections 12 to 14 of the Act and the amount established with the modification under subparagraph 2 for the councillors of the central municipality;

(4) for a councillor of a reconstituted municipality who is a member of the urban agglomeration council, section 15 of the Act applies, with reference to one-third of the minimum remuneration of the mayor, as established with the modification under subparagraph 3; and

(5) for a councillor of a reconstituted municipality who is not a member of the urban agglomeration council, section 15 of the Act is applied without modification as are the sections to which section 15 refers.

If the minimum established under the first paragraph in respect of a person is less than the minimum provided for in the person's respect in section 16 of the Act, the latter minimum applies.

17. Despite section 4 of the Act, in the case of a person entitled to basic remuneration as a member of the urban agglomeration council and as a member of the regular council of the central municipality or of the council of a reconstituted municipality, the minimum established in the person's respect is in reference to the aggregate remuneration rather than to each individual remuneration.

If that aggregate is less than the minimum, the regular council of the central municipality or the council of a reconstituted municipality, as the case may be, is to amend its by-law to make up the difference by increasing the mayor's or councillors' basic remuneration attached to the functions other than those incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

18. If the concurrent exercise of powers by the urban agglomeration council and the regular council of the central municipality or the council of a reconstituted municipality is likely to entail in respect of a person an excess referred to in the second paragraph, the excess is deducted from the amount that the person would receive as remuneration or compensation attached to the functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

The excess referred to arises when the aggregate remuneration or compensation that a person would otherwise be entitled to receive from the central municipality only, or from both the central municipality and the reconstituted municipality, exceeds the maximum under section 21 or 22, as the case may be, of the Act.

19. The urban agglomeration council has the powers set out in section 24 of the Act as regards the terms and conditions of payment of the remuneration it has fixed and of any additional compensation.

The executive committee to which the urban agglomeration council may make the delegation referred to in that section is, if applicable, the executive committee of the central municipality.

DIVISION III OTHER COMPONENTS OF REMUNERATION

20. If an act likely to entail reimbursable expenses under Chapter III of the Act is performed by a member of the urban agglomeration council in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomera-

tion powers, the council and, if applicable, the executive committee of the central municipality have, in respect of that act and those expenses, the powers assigned by that Chapter respectively to the council and the executive committee of a local municipality.

Where an urban agglomeration commission pursuant to section 12 has as a member a person who is not a member of the urban agglomeration council, the urban agglomeration council also has, in respect of the act and expenses of that person, the power provided for in the second paragraph of section 70.0.1 of the Cities and Towns Act or article 82.1 of the Municipal Code of Québec.

21. The first paragraph of section 20 also applies if the act is performed by the mayor or a councillor of the central municipality in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers and with other functions.

In such a case, the expenses reimbursed by the municipality are mixed expenses and are subject to the by-law of the urban agglomeration council that establishes any criterion to determine which part of a mixed expense constitutes an expense incurred in the exercise of an urban agglomeration power.

22. The urban agglomeration council does not have the power provided for in Chapter III.1 of the Act that relates to compensation for loss of income.

23. The urban agglomeration council is not a council to which Chapter IV of the Act applies as regards severance and transition allowances, and the urban agglomeration council has none of the powers provided for in that Chapter.

The remuneration received by a person under a by-law adopted by the urban agglomeration council is considered, for the purposes of the calculation of the amount of the allowance, to be remuneration paid by a supramunicipal body.

CHAPTER II PENSION PLAN

24. The urban agglomeration council is not a council to which the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers (R.S.Q., c. R-9.3) applies, subject to section 25, and has none of the powers provided for in that Act as regards membership in the plan.

25. For the purposes of the plan provided for in that Act, the remuneration that a person receives or received under a by-law adopted by the urban agglomeration

council is considered, for the purpose of establishing the person's pensionable salary, to be remuneration paid by a supramunicipal body. The urban agglomeration council is, for the purposes of section 17 of that Act, deemed to constitute the board of such a body.

The central municipality acts as such a body, regarding the contribution, in respect of the part of the person's pensionable salary that corresponds to the remuneration referred to in the first paragraph.

CHAPTER III AGGLOMERATION EXPENDITURES

26. Expenditures related to the remuneration fixed by the urban agglomeration council under Division II of Chapter I, including any additional compensation and contributions paid for pension plan purposes on the basis of the remuneration, are deemed to be incurred in the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

Expenditures related to the reimbursements referred to in section 20 are also deemed to be incurred in the exercise of those powers.

27. Expenditures related to the conditions of employment, other than those covered by Chapters I and II, of the members of a deliberative body authorized to exercise urban agglomeration powers are deemed to be incurred in the exercise of urban agglomeration powers if the conditions are established by the urban agglomeration council.

The same applies to expenditures related to the conditions of employment of the mayor or a councillor of the central municipality, if the conditions are not covered by Chapters I and II or by the first paragraph, and the expenditures related to the conditions are created in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

28. If the expenditures related to the conditions of employment referred to in the second paragraph of section 27 are created in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers and with other functions, the expenditures are mixed and are subject to the by-law referred to in the second paragraph of section 21.

TITLE IV PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN POWERS

29. The thoroughfares identified in Schedule A form the arterial road system of the urban agglomeration.

30. The equipment, infrastructures and activities listed in Schedule B are of collective interest.

The municipality that owns immovable property of collective interest cannot transfer the property.

The management of the equipment, infrastructures and activities listed in that Schedule, the financing of the related expenditures and the use of the revenues generated are the same as if the property were subject to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers over a matter covered by Chapter II of Title III of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations.

31. Despite the third paragraph of section 30, the expenditures respecting the municipal library and the revenues generated by that equipment, where applicable, may not be charged or credited to Municipalité de Lac-Édouard.

TITLE V SHARING OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

CHAPTER I ASSETS

32. The property listed in Schedule C becomes the property of Municipalité de Lac-Édouard and the property listed in Schedule D becomes the property of Municipalité de La Bostonnais.

33. All property of the town not referred to in section 32 remains the property of the central municipality.

If the central municipality alienates the property, the proceeds of the alienation, or the part, if any, of the proceeds that exceeds the amount of the debt against the property, is to be apportioned among the related municipalities in proportion to their share in the financing of the expenditures that relate to the debt.

34. Every document of the town that before its constitution was the property of a former municipality becomes the property of the reconstituted municipality whose territory corresponds to the territory of that municipality.

The central municipality has a right of access to all such documents as if they had been filed in the municipal archives and may obtain copies of them without charge. The same applies to the reconstituted municipalities in respect of documents held by the central municipality that were created between the time the town was constituted and the time this Order comes into force.

CHAPTER II LIABILITIES

DIVISION I DEBTS OF A RECONSTITUTED MUNICIPALITY

35. Among the debts that exist immediately before the reorganization of the town, those that were contracted by a former municipality and that were financed, immediately before the reorganization, by revenue derived exclusively from the territory of that municipality become debts of the reconstituted municipality whose territory corresponds to the territory of that municipality.

The same applies to debts contracted by the town that relate to property, services or activities that concern local powers, if

(1) the debt is entirely financed, immediately before the reorganization, by revenue derived from a territory that is to become part of the territory of a reconstituted municipality ; or

(2) the debt is partially financed, immediately before the reorganization, by revenue derived from a territory that is to become part of the territory of a reconstituted municipality, as regards the part of the debt corresponding to the share of the benefit derived by the reconstituted municipality from the property, services or activities.

36. Debt securities relating to a debt to which section 35 refers are, if in the name of a former municipality immediately before the reorganization, deemed to be in the name of the reconstituted municipality which becomes the debtor of the secured debt. The financing rules applicable immediately before the reorganization continue to apply.

37. Despite section 35, the central municipality remains the debtor of the debts referred to in that section that, immediately before the reorganization, are not secured by debt instruments or are secured by such instruments in the name of the central municipality until, if applicable, replacement debt instruments are issued in the name of the reconstituted municipality.

The financing rules provided for in the by-law pursuant to which the debt was contracted cease to apply ; the reconstituted municipality pays to the central municipality the amounts necessary for that purpose, on the terms and conditions the central municipality establishes, which the reconstituted municipality is to finance through revenue determined by a by-law approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions. The reconstituted municipality may also, in a by-law not requiring approval by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions, make

a borrowing as an advance payment to the central municipality of the sums necessary to repay the debts the central municipality is to temporarily assume under the first paragraph.

As soon as debt instruments are issued in the name of the reconstituted municipality, the financing method determined by the by-law referred to in the second paragraph applies to the repayment of the debt secured by those instruments.

38. The debt referred to in section 35 includes the debt arising out of the borrowing under by-law 85-96 of the former Municipalité de Lac-Édouard as amended by chapter 51 of the Statutes of 2004.

39. The debt referred to in section 35 includes the debt arising out of the borrowing under by-law 6-2002 of the former Municipalité de La Bostonnais.

DIVISION II DEBTS OF THE CENTRAL MUNICIPALITY

§1. *General*

40. A debt of the town that does not become a debt of a reconstituted municipality remains a debt of the central municipality.

Where expenditures relating to such a debt were financed, immediately before the reorganization, by a source of revenue specific to that purpose, that source continues to apply with the necessary modifications. The central municipality may, however, finance the expenditures, subject to subdivision 4 and the town's constituting act, by revenue not reserved for other purposes or by appropriating another source of revenue it determines. For that purpose, the urban agglomeration council and the regular council exercise respectively the powers provided for in subdivisions 2 and 3.

For the purposes of this Division, the central municipality is authorized, for the purpose of collecting revenues in the territory of a reconstituted municipality, to use any source of financing it is authorized to use in its own territory.

§2. *Debts incidental to urban agglomeration powers*

41. The financing of expenditure relating to the following debts is within urban agglomeration powers :

(1) debts contracted before the constitution of the town and financed, immediately before its reorganization, by revenue derived from a territory extending beyond the territory of the central municipality ;

(2) debts contracted by the town and related to property, services or activities within urban agglomeration powers;

(3) debts contracted by the town and related to property, services or activities within local powers, if

(a) they are financed, immediately before the reorganization of the town, by revenue derived in part from a territory that is to become part of the territory of a reconstituted municipality; and

(b) it is impossible to apportion the benefit related to the property, services or activities concerned on the basis of the territory of the related municipalities;

(4) debts contracted by the town related to equipment, infrastructures and activities of collective interest and financed, immediately before the reorganization of the town, by revenue derived in part from a territory that is to become part of the territory of a reconstituted municipality; and

(5) debts the town assumed at the time of its constitution following the dissolution of a supramunicipal body exercising powers in a territory corresponding to the urban agglomeration territory or to any part of that territory extending beyond the territory of the central municipality.

The revenues and expenditures relating to such a debt are urban agglomeration revenues and expenditures.

§3. Debts incidental to the powers of the regular council of the central municipality

42. The financing of expenditure relating to the following debts is within the powers of the regular council of the central municipality:

(1) debts contracted before the constitution of the town and financed, immediately before its reorganization, by revenue derived exclusively from the territory of the central municipality; and

(2) debts contracted by the town and related to property, services or activities within local powers, as regards the part of the debts that corresponds to the share of the benefit derived by the central municipality from the property, services or activities.

§4. Specific debts

43. The debts referred to in section 41 include the debts arising out of borrowings under by-laws 963-94, 966-95, 347-2004 and 358-2005 of the former Ville de La Tuque.

44. The debts referred to in section 41 include the debts arising out of borrowings under by-laws 304-98, 305-98, 745, 864, 313-99, 317-99, 749, 866, 885, 900, 940-93, 950-94, 951-94, 978-95, 983-96 (983-1-96), 997-97 and 339-2002 of the former Ville de La Tuque.

Those by-laws are financed by revenue derived from the sector made up of the territory of the former municipalities of La Croche, La Bostonnais, Lac-Édouard and the former Ville de La Tuque.

45. Despite sections 40 to 42, Schedule E determines, in the proportions it establishes, the territorial source of the revenues that are to finance the expenditures relating to the debts contracted under the by-laws mentioned therein and the competent council in their respect.

CHAPTER III **PROVISIONS OF A FINANCIAL NATURE**

46. The unpaid balance, as it exists immediately before the coming into force of this Order, of a deficit whose related expenditures must be financed by revenue derived exclusively from a territory that is to become the territory of a reconstituted municipality becomes a deficit of the reconstituted municipality.

The unspent balance, as it exists immediately before the coming into force of this Order, of a surplus that is for the exclusive benefit of the inhabitants and ratepayers of a territory that is to become the territory of a reconstituted municipality becomes a surplus of the reconstituted municipality.

47. A deficit or surplus of the town that is not covered by section 46 and that exists immediately before the coming into force of this Order remains a deficit or surplus of the central municipality.

Subject to the constituting act of the town, the central municipality must cover the deficit or use the surplus in the exercise of urban agglomeration powers. In the case where the town has a surplus, the central municipalities must, before using it in the exercise of urban agglomeration powers, use the surplus to pay a sum of money to the reconstituted municipalities, up to the amount available, that corresponds to the revenue derived from the territory of the reconstituted municipalities that was collected by the town to finance the expenditures related to the holding of the 2005 general election. Should the amount available not be sufficient to pay the sum in full to each of the reconstituted municipalities, it is to be apportioned between them in proportion to the revenue collected.

48. Section 47 applies, with the necessary modifications, in respect of any of the town's funds that exist immediately before the reorganization.

Despite the foregoing, a fund created specifically for the exercise of a power other than an urban agglomeration power preserves its original purpose.

In the case of such a fund created using revenue derived exclusively from a territory that is to become the territory of a reconstituted municipality, the monies that are in the fund immediately before the reorganization and have not already been appropriated become that municipality's monies.

If the revenues used to create such a fund are derived exclusively from the territory of local municipalities that ceased to exist on the constitution of the town, at least one of which is to become the territory of a reconstituted municipality, that reconstituted municipality is entitled to part of the monies referred to in the first paragraph. That part is equal to the fraction of the total standardized property value of the territories concerned that is attributable to that municipality's territory.

49. The town's working fund, as it exists immediately before the reorganization, remains that of the central municipality. Reimbursement of the part of the fund already appropriated at the time of the reorganization remains chargeable to all the ratepayers of the related municipalities and the sums recovered accordingly, as is the case for the unappropriated balance of the fund, may be reallocated only to urban agglomeration powers, subject to a sharing agreement between the related municipalities.

Where applicable, the central municipality must keep separate accounts to identify any part of the fund reserved exclusively for its own territory.

50. The related municipalities share the revenues and costs relating to any legal contestation or a dispute to which one of them is a party in respect of an event posterior to the constitution of the town and preceding the coming into force of this Order. The sharing is to be made in proportion to the standardized property value of each related municipality as it exists at the time of the coming into force of this Order.

The first paragraph applies to a pending case between the Attorney General of Québec and the Atikamekw Band (Superior Court, court file 425-17-000032-030), in which Ville de La Tuque is an impleaded party.

TITLE VI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

51. The payment of severance and transition allowances provided for in sections 30.1 and 31 of the Act respecting the remuneration of elected municipal officers to any member of the town council is, if applicable, deferred in accordance with sections 31.2, 31.4 and 31.5 of that Act which apply with the necessary modifications. Despite that section 31.2, "former municipality" means the town and "new municipality" means the reconstituted municipality.

52. Every agreement or contract to which the town is a party that continues to have effect after 31 December 2005 in the territory of a reconstituted municipality is deemed to concern urban agglomeration matters until the date on which it expires or the date of the day preceding the date of its renewal. The revenues and expenditures relating to the agreement or contract are urban agglomeration revenues and expenditures.

For the purpose of financing the expenditures referred to in the first paragraph, the urban agglomeration council may

(1) use any method provided for in section 85 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations; or

(2) fix by by-law the share of the expenditures relating to a contract or an agreement to be payable by each municipality concerned.

The first two paragraphs do not apply to a contract or an agreement that applies exclusively in the territory of one reconstituted municipality only and that concerns only local matters. The reconstituted municipality succeeds to the rights and obligations of the town in respect of such a contract or agreement.

53. This Order in Council comes into force on 1 January 2006.

ANDRÉ DICAIRE,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

SCHEDULE A

ARTERIAL ROAD SYSTEM

1. 4.27 km chemin des Pionniers (presence of the landfill site)
2. 1.23 km rue Saint-Joseph, rue Bostonnais to Smurfit Stone

3. 0.36 km rue Commerciale, between rue Saint-François and rue Saint-Joseph
4. 1.45 km rue Saint-Antoine, rue Saint-Joseph to rue Lamarche (second lane for hospital)
5. 0.36 km rue Saint-Louis, rue Saint-Joseph to rue Saint-François (station)

SCHEDULE B

INFRASTRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT OF COLLECTIVE INTEREST

- Complexe culturel Félix-Leclerc;
- Municipal social centre;
- Parc des Chutes de la petite rivière La Bostonnais;
- Parc Saint-Eugène;
- Stade de baseball Sévère-Scarpino;
- Municipal ski centre;
- Colisée municipal;
- Municipal airport;
- Municipal library;
- Bicycle trail.

SCHEDULE C

PROPERTY THAT BECOMES THE PROPERTY OF MUNICIPALITÉ DE LAC-ÉDOUARD

Immovable property

1. Sewer system (built in 1998): lot P-31-2 of the cadastre of the township of Laure, filtration system situated on lot P-31-2 rue Damasse and the underground system situated beneath Damasse, Principale, Saint-Pierre, Saint-Henri and Edgar streets;
2. Public lighting system (acquired in 1995);
3. Community centre with land (acquired in 1983), lot 25-18 of the cadastre of the township of Laure, rue Principale;
4. Skating rink (on the community centre grounds), lot 25-17 of the cadastre of the township of Laure;

5. Amusement park (on the community centre grounds), lot 25-17 of the cadastre of the township of Laure;

6. Municipal garage (on the community centre grounds), lot 25-17 of the cadastre of the township of Laure;

7. Municipal park, lot 26-3 of the cadastre of the township of Laure, situated on rue Principale;

8. Municipal wharf and marina parking, lot 27-3 of the cadastre of the township of Laure, situated on rue Principale;

9. Lands acquired from CN giving access to a boat-house, lot P-31 of the cadastre of the township of Laure (March 2000);

10. The public thoroughfares in the territory of the municipality except those identified in Schedule A forming the arterial road system.

Other property

Office equipment and other property described in section 2.7 in the report by Marie Auger dated 8 July 2005.

Toshiba 1350 photocopier (1997), 14-inch screen Mita Pentium 75 Magnavox computer (1997), Brother HL-641 printer, Gateway Pentium 3 computer (2001), Hewlett Packard Laser Jet 2100 printer (2001), Globalstar satellite phone (2003), Brother Intellifax 600 fax machine (1994)

SCHEDULE D

PROPERTY THAT BECOMES THE PROPERTY OF MUNICIPALITÉ DE LA BOSTONNAIS

Immovable and movable property

1. Recreational grounds, including skating rink and trailer (acquired and equipped in 1992-1995, lot 20-6 of the cadastre of the township of Bourgeoys);

2. The public thoroughfares in the territory of the municipality except those identified in Schedule A forming the arterial road system.

Other property

Office equipment and other property described in section 1.7 in the report by Marie Auger dated 8 July 2005.

SCHEDULE E
(s. 45)

SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR THE FINANCING OF CERTAIN DEBTS

	POWERS OF THE URBAN AGGLOMERATION COUNCIL			POWERS OF THE REGULAR COUNCIL OF THE CENTRAL MUNICIPALITY		
	Urban agglomeration revenues	Urban agglomeration revenues except for the sectors made up of the territory - of the former TNO and - of the former Village de Parent	Urban agglomeration revenues except for the sectors made up of the territory - of the former TNO - of the former Village de Parent and - of the former Municipalité de Lac-Édouard	Revenue from the territory of the central municipality	Revenue from the sector made up of the territory of the former Ville de La Tuque	Revenue from the sector made up of the territory - of the former Ville de La Tuque and - of the former Municipalité de La Croche
	%	%	%	%	%	%
775		97.7%	2.3%			
328-2001		92%	8%			
335-2002		66.9%	33.1%			
340-2003				100%		
341-2003		7.3%		92.7%		
342-2003		69.4%	21%			
343-2003				100%		
344-2003 (344-1-2005)					100%	
345-2004				100%		
346-2004	1.4%			98.6%		
348-2004	37.5%		3.3%	59.2%		
349-2004	48.8%			51.2%		
350-2004				100%		
351-2005				100%		
352-2005						100%

POWERS OF THE URBAN AGGLOMERATION COUNCIL		POWERS OF THE REGULAR COUNCIL OF THE CENTRAL MUNICIPALITY			
Urban agglomeration revenues	Urban agglomeration revenues except for the sectors made up of the territory - of the former TNO and - of the former Village de Parent	Urban agglomeration revenues except for the sectors made up of the territory - of the former TNO - of the former Village de Parent and - of the former Municipalité de Lac-Edouard	Revenue from the territory of the central municipality	Revenue from the sector made up of the territory of the former Ville de La Tuque	Revenue from the sector made up of the territory - of the former Ville de La Tuque and - of the former Municipalité de La Croche
%	%	%	%	%	%
353-2005			100%		
354-2005				100%	
355-2005			100%		
356-2005			100%		
357-2005					100%
359-2005			100%		
360-2005			100%		

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